

REVIEW ARTICLE

Effect of Physical Training Towards Body Balance in Overweight Condition

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ABSTRACT

An overweight person has morphological changes in the muscle, resulting functional impairment and can cause body balance reduction, because the person will experience a decrease in abdominal muscle strength and shift of center of gravity. Physical training has positive effects to increase body balance. Stretching exercise maintains and increases the elasticity of muscle, tendon, fascia, ligament and joint motion and improve balance. Resistance exercise increases muscle performance which has benefit effect on balance system dynamically. The proprioceptive, an important part of balance maintenance to feel joint position or body when moving, can be improved using balance board.

Introduction

As the technology and era change from year to year, morphological and physiological changes occur not only in elderly, but also occur in younger age, around 18-22.¹ *World Health Organization* (WHO) reported in 2016, approximately 1,9 billion adults over 18 years old, were categorized overweight with a prevalence of 39% man and 40% woman. High prevalence (62%) still occurs in the developed countries such as America and Europe, while in Southeast Asia (14%),² and Indonesia reached 13,5%.³ An overweight person has morphological changes in the muscle, resulting functional impairment especially in muscle strength and contraction, muscle elasticity and flexibility, also decreased proprioceptive which can lead to reduction in body balance system.⁴

Balance is a body relative ability controlling center of gravity towards base of support.¹ Balance also can be defined as an ability to maintain both static and dynamic equilibrium on various positions.⁵ Static balance means

the ability of the body to maintain position in which *center of gravity* (COG) is in a stationary state, not moving.⁶ Dynamic balance means the ability to keep body stability when moving or a movement part or whole of the body from one point to another.⁷ In order to improve body balance, physical training is needed, which involves muscle strengthening, increasing postural stability, also practicing somatosensory system. Physical training that is performed regularly, systematically and continuously, grouped into a training program can improve physical ability.⁸

Balance and Overweight

Overweight is an abnormal or excessive accumulation of fat leading to some health problems, caused by energy imbalance where energy input is more than output,² and store it in adipose tissue.⁹ The parameter to determine *overweight* is anthropometry examination including body weight and height measurement to calculate Body Mass



Index (BMI). A person can be categorized into overweight if BMI reached 25 until 29,9 kg/m²,¹⁰ while according to *Asia Pacific Perspective*, overweight was those whose BMI was 23 until 24,9 kg/m².¹¹

WHO database in 2016 showed more than 1,9 million people aged 18 or over were identified as overweight, and 600 million of them were obese.² An overweight percentage was influenced 70% by environmental factor and 30% by genetic factor.¹² The environmental factors that contribute greatly are low physical activity and unhealthy food consumption.¹³ Some negative effects of overweight are degenerative diseases such as osteoarthritis, vascular disease, diabetes mellitus, cancer, and others.¹⁴

Body balance development is affected by sensory information system, synergistic sensory muscle response, muscle strength, adaptation system, and joint motion.¹⁵ An overweight person will experience a decrease in abdominal muscle strength¹⁶ and shift in COG.¹⁷ An increase of fat mass in abdominal region contributes to COG displacement into anterior.¹⁸ This displacement increases the amount of ankle torque needed to maintain body balance in an upright position, in addition, COG displacement also contributes to a body stability by placing gravity lines close to base of support.¹⁷

The accumulation of adipose tissue and an excessive increase of body mass can decrease muscle mass, resulting muscle response disorder and loss of body stability mechanism.¹⁹ Overweight person has lower muscle strength level that can decrease the joint motion. This joint motion is an important aspect in balance, especially in back bones and lower extremity.²⁰ Proprioceptive is an afferent information produced internally and occurs from peripheral area of the body which contributes to joint postural and stability control. Proprioceptive consists of sense of joint position, kinesthesia, and sense of resistance and strength.²¹ It can be concluded that proprioceptive is the most important part in the maintenance of a balance.

Physical Activity

Training is a process or a time period needed by the athlete to achieve a high standard performance by exercising repeatedly and systematically while increasing the loads.²² Training is divided into two types, that are acute exercise and chronic exercise. Acute exercise is a training performed in a period of time, called exercise, while chronic exercise is a training performed repeatedly in several days or months and it is called a training.²³ Every physical training will cause responses or reaction from organs towards training dose or training load. Training dose means measurement of training load that is given to the body. Some factors influence training including training intensity, frequency, and duration.²⁴

Stretching Exercise and Balance

Stretching is a common term that is used to show a therapeutic maneuver. This maneuver is intended to prolong shortening of soft tissue structure pathologically or non-pathologically, so that can increase tissue flexibility. Stretching helps the body to maintain and increase the elasticity of muscle, tendon, fascia, ligament and joint motion.²⁵ A study about the effect of stretching towards body balance in young and old adults showed that stretching can improve balance. Balance improvement occurs through neurophysiology effect of stretching which involves mechanoreceptor stimulation that consists of muscle spindle and Golgi Tendon Organs (GTO) by providing information to Central Nervous System (CNS) through musculotendinous extension and tension.²⁶ Muscle spindle is the biggest sensory organ of muscle to accept and transfer the change of muscle extension and length acceleration and has impact on speed and maintaining muscle condition,²⁷ while GTO is a sensory organ located close to musculotendinous intersection and extrafusal muscle, has the role to observe every changes in muscle-tendon tension.²⁵

While stretching, muscle spindle responds to an increase of muscle tension then transfer the information to CNS, and the impulse turns back to muscle spindle from spinal cord so it creates contraction reflex of the muscle.²⁷ On the contrary, GTO will show autogenic inhibition effect, which block the tension of muscle-tendon unit, especially if there is prolonged stretch strength. That information will send to CNS and cause muscle relaxation reflex.²⁵ In summary, muscle spindle and GTO are the dominant proprioceptor information to maintain balance. If stretching performed as part of training, so the proprioceptor receptor in balance control will be stimulated so that somatosensory system can adapt in balance maintaining through increasing of muscle flexibility and range of motion.

Resistance Exercise and Balance

Body movement is defined as the result of increased muscle tension as a motoric response. Muscle strength can be described as the muscle ability to hold the load both external and internal loads. Muscle strength of the ankle, knee and hip must be adequate to maintain body balance when external force given.²⁸ Resistance exercise is a strengthening exercise which actively performed both static or dynamic by contracting muscle and withstanding the power given manually or mechanically.²⁵ Resistance exercise may increase muscle performance through physiological adaptation that involves neurological adaptation and musculoskeletal adaptation. Neurological adaptation is caused by the efficiency of the neuromuscular system towards the increase of motor units. Contraction strength of the muscle can be directly related to the number of muscle fibers involved, the more motor unit can be recruited, the stronger muscle will contract. Moreover, the more muscle fibers which are innervated by motoric nerve, the

greater muscle power and strength.²⁷ A continuously resistance exercise causes musculoskeletal adaptation towards increased mass of the hypertrophy muscle as the result of increased myofibrillar volume. Hypertrophy phenomena also affect the increase in the muscle power, strength and endurance so can improve balance system dynamically.²⁵

Proprioceptive Training and Balance

The important part of balance maintenance is proprioceptive, which means the ability to sense joint position or body in movement²⁹ which is located around the muscle and joint structure. Proprioceptive function is described in three methods, firstly, the information from proprioceptive helps protect the joint from excessive movement which may be harmful through reflex mechanism, secondly, proprioceptive gives information about joint stability as long as postural in static state, and the third is proprioceptive helps the coordination of movement performance in the right way.³⁰ There are various training which can increase body balance by increasing the proprioceptive. One of it is by using balance board. It is a training on the unstable surface, so that it stimulates mechanoreceptor that activates joint sense or joint proprioceptive system which is very influential on intrafusal tissue (myofibril) and extrafusal fiber (Golgi Tendon Organ). This may directly affect the musculoskeletal and neuromuscular system. A study performed by Berbudi for his sedentary college students, found a significant increase of body balance in 4 weeks.³¹

The principle in this exercise is to improve the function of the body balance controller, namely the sensory information system, central processing, and effector to be able to adapt to environmental changes. During exercise, the intrafusal and extrafusal fibers are received to enrich sensory input that will be sent and processed in the brain so it can determine how much muscle contraction is given.³² Some responses are sent back to the extrafusal and activate the golgi tendon and improve the coordination of the intrafusal and extrafusal fibers with the afferent nerve in the muscle spindle, hence producing a good proprioceptive.

Conclusion

Performing physical training that includes stretching and resistance exercise can improve body balance in an overweight person. A good proprioceptive is needed to maintain body balance, and it can be made through a training using balance board.

Conflict of Interest

The author stated there is no conflict of interest.

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